THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—Files of U. S. papers to 12th inclusive were received by flag of truce to-day. In the Yankee Senate, on the 11th, the following bills and resolutions were reported:

Mr. Lane introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent.

Mr. Henderson, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime, shall not exist in the United States.

Mr. McDougal, a joint resolution stating that the occupation of Mexico by the French was an act unfriendly to the United States, and that it is the duty of this government to demand the withdrawal of the French forces. If the French government refuse or fail to withdraw her armed forces before the 15th of March, it will become the duty of Congress to declare war against France. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the House, Fernando Wood offered a resolution accusing Butler of corruption and fraud in the administration of affairs in New Orleans, and proposing the appointment of a committee of investigation. Laid on the table—ayes 77, nays 63.

New Orleans advices to the 3rd state that all the rebel troops are operating in Western Louisiana and gathering in central Texas with the object of attacking points along the coast occupied by Union troops.

Democratic conservative members of Congress have adopted in caucus a resolution declaring Lincoln's amnesty proclamation unwise, inexpedient and unconstitutional.

At the sale of confiscated property in Alexandria, on the 11th, the Arlington estate was bid in by the government at $26,000.

The New York *Times* ridicules Howe's proposition and exposes its absurdity. The *Tribune* approves it and says "Do let us finish up this job." The *Times* says the country has ceased to look for the capture of Charleston either by the army or iron-clad navy.

More of Smith's Congressional Speculations.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The news from the North of late proceedings in the Yankee Congress is published in the papers this morning, and regarded by a large number of members of Congress and intelligent citizens in a very favorable light, indicating an inability to raise more troops, and the proposition is resorted to as a new sensation to get up enthusiasm. Others openly express the hope that the North will succeed in raising a million and start them on the crusade as the best means of breaking down the whole North. An amusing resolution in relation to it was introduced in the House by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, stating that if the Federal Congress call out one million of men to release the Federal prisoners and do divers other things in ninety days, and that the members of the Federal Congress propose to join the crusade to make its accomplishment certain, therefore, the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of conscribing half a million of men to meet them, to serve till next grass, and if that is not sufficient, to call out all the members of Congress under seventy-one years old. The House took no action.

The Senate passed House bill to allow chaplains the rations of soldiers and forage for horses. The bill now awaits the President's signature.

The House instructed the Military Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent Quartermasters and Commissaries detailing able bodied men to collect the tax in kind and perform other light services.

The House resolutions in relation to the war, adopted two days ago, passed the Senate to-day.

The House passed the bill that Adjutants of regiments and battalions be entitled to promotion, and conferring the rank and pay of Captain in the arm of service to which they are attached—yeas 39, nays 25. It is understood the House, in secret session, passed the bill in relation to the currency and sent it to the Senate. Its provisions are not made public.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Dec. 28, via Summitt, Jan. 14.—The Texas legislature adjourned on the 16th. It passed an act placing the entire military power of the State at the disposal of the Confederate military authorities for one year. It has also paid half of one per cent. tax on property; and has amended the code defining treason so as to make it applicable to those who talk treason. The session has been six short weeks, but important. Since the arrest of traitors, some weeks since, in this city, what few secret enemies of the Confederacy we have, have become very quiet and submissive. The effect of the arrest was exceedingly wholesome.

At last accounts the enemy were encamped at Decrows Point, at the lower end of Matagorda peninsula. An attempt to take Velasco was prevented by the arrival of Debray's brigade. It is supposed that the force of the enemy will reach 20,000. Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas by letters patent from Abe, is supposed to be with them. He has issued no proclamation as yet.

Gen. Magruder has advertized for 20,000 haversacks for his army.

A cotton bureau has been established in this city. It is proposed to buy half the cotton in the State at a specified valuation, to be paid for by the government with specie paying bonds.

The winter rains have set in, rendering movements of troops very difficult. No fighting has taken place since the capture of Fort Esperance. This fort was not designed to meet a land attack. It was evacuated after three days bombardment, without loss, except one man wounded. There has been no fighting lately. Gen. Franklin with his force is still near New Iberia, and Gen. Taylor has his eye upon his movements.

Additional Northern and European News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—On the 2d instant the New York police seized six millions Confederate bonds and about a million Treasury notes, dies, presses and lathes at the office of Northrops & Hilton, No. 11, Spencer street. Hilton, it is said, had a contract with Memminger to furnish bonds.

Hostilities have commenced between the Republics of Equador and the United States of Columbia.

The rebellion of St. Domingo is still progressing. The insurgents have captured 500 Spaniards.

The *Alexandria* case has been postponed to the 11th of January.

England had notified Denmark that in case her integrity was threatened by the Germanic confederation she would find in her an ally on whose assistance she could depend.

The *Vanderbilt* visited the Penguin Islands and seized the British bark *Saxon*, in British waters, on the supposition that she was loaded with the cargo of the Federal ship *Conrad*, captured by the *Alabama*. The *Saxon* was sent to New York in charge of a prize crew.

It is asserted that the capture of the brig *Wave* off the Mexican coast, by a Federal cruiser, was wholly unjustifiable, she being a regular Liverpool and Mexican trader.

The Messrs. Laird have refused several offers for the Mersey rams.

The Corps Legislatif of France has passed the loan bill.

From Charleston

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—The bombardment of the city continues steady. One hundred and eighty-nine shells were fired from five o'clock Friday evening to five o'clock this evening. One man slightly wounded. The enemy have again been on a reconnoitering expedition, and new demonstrations are expected. Yankees are still working on Gregg and hauling ammunition to Cummings' Point battery. All quiet with fleet.

Affairs on the Mississippi and Beyond.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—A special dispatch from Summit says that Taylor was at Alexandria on the 15th fortifying.

Franklin is at New Iberia with one division and Bank's was at New Orleans on the 5th with from 12 to 15,000 troops, encamped at Algiers. It is supposed they are for Mobile. A large fleet of transports are in the lake for them, waiting for coal. A large number of coal barges have passed down.

Five gunboats are at the mouth of Red river.

Our cavalry dashed into Bayou Sara on the 9th and captured two speculators.

Meaville was sacked and twenty prisoners captured, by 300 Yankees from Natchez.

Wirt Adams presses the enemy closely at Baton Rouge, near which place he captured a lieutenant and five men.

BLACK REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.—The New York *News* says:

The recent debate in the Senate, in which Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire took part, was a most pitiable revelation of the impudence of Abolition hypocricy. The severe and just strictures of Mr. Davis upon the course of the Administration in their manner of conducting the war, and his assertion that he honestly believed this war was to be continued until after the Presidential election, was the signal for a great display of very virtuous indignation on the part of Mr. John P. Hale.

All that stimulated indignation was in the very funny Senator from New Hampshire's best style; but no one who has been in the habit of listening to his jokes in the Senate believed for a moment that he was in earnest.

His idea of "Republican Senators being bound by the sanctity of their oaths to sustain the country and the Constitution," when for the last three years they have been endeavoring to destroy the one, and to overthrow the other, is perfectly sublime in its unapproachable impudence; and when he added to it the assertion that the destinies of this country have been submitted to the Republican Senators, we could not but think, from the experience of the last three years, that it was in very unsafe hands. Uncle Toby had two ideas in his head—one of his bowling green, and the other of the widow Wadman. Mr. Hale has one—that slavery is a most horrible evil—and the other, that war is one of God's heaven sent agencies to overthrow it; and so he twattles in a most profane way about "God's trying the question of free government before the world, and asserts his belief that He has entrusted the destinies of the country to the hands of the Republican party." God help the land if they are to work up its destinies. If there is any other man, always excepting Mr. Sumner, responsible for all the innocent blood that has been shed, and all the desolation that has swept over us, it is this very Senator Hale. Does he suppose that he can blind the eyes of his countrymen to this fact, by these overstained bursts of patriotism? But the richest part in the play was when he lashed himself into a burst of indignation over the assertions by Mr. Davis "that the Republican party wished to prolong the war for a political object." We wonder whether the indignant Senator had forgotten Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, when he said: "Araham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President not a part but of the whole of the Union; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States. There can be no peace and quiet until Arabam Lincoln is President under the next election for the whole United States." We wonder if he supposes that the people are so blind as not to discover the plan recently developed in Mr. Lincoln's message, of the one-tenth scheme of reconstruction, as a most feasible plan by virtue of the bayonet and cartridge-box, to perpetuate his power.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEBRIS.
Dec 30-10t

CONSCRIPTING RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The Presidents of the Richmond and Petersburg and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads a few days since presented to Congress a most sensible remonstrance against the indiscriminate conscription of railroad employees, and replacing them with disabled soldiers. This remonstrance is endorsed by the Presidents of the Wilmington and Weldon, Wilmington and Manchester, and other roads of the Confederacy. The following is an extract from this remonstrance:

It is the idle dream of theorists and declaimers to substitute disabled soldiers, or others incapable of military service for men educated for, and employed in, these pursuits. The simplest of them requires far more peculiar skill and experience than the inexperienced can be made to understand. And nothing is more certain than that men unfit for military service are wholly unfit for the employment on railroads. Actual experience has established this beyond doubt. This blind zeal to put every man in the army can only increase the number to be fed, armed and clothed, while it destroys the only resources for transporting troops, food, arms, or clothes for them—already inadequate for the armies of the field. At this time, with the existing laws and military regulations, the efficiency and capacity of every railroad in the Confederacy is very greatly diminished for want of suitable men to operate and keep them in repair. The employment of inexperienced men produces confusion, and multiplies collisions and accidents, while the want of mechanics keeps a large portion of machinery and cars useless for want of repairs. Take any considerable number of the railroad employees remaining, and the operations of the railroads must cease. Let the government undertake to carry them on with disabled soldiers, boys, or old men, without experience or skill, and but a few months or weeks will suffice to show the last train run on the last railroad in the Confederacy. No agencies have been more efficient and necessary in carrying on this war than the railroad companies. Adopt the measures proposed, and not only will you inflict widespread loss on stockholders, (many of them soldiers in the army,) but you put an end to railroad transportation. What substitute for it can be had? It requires one thousand wagons and drivers, and four thousand horses, to transport in five days what a railroad train can in one, or five times that number to do it one day. Where are these to come from, when enough for the other wants of the army are not to be had?

With those best acquainted with the condition and resources of our railroads, including the officers of government having special charge of railroad transportation, it has been long a subject of most anxious consideration by what means these agencies can be maintained in operation with every fostering care and aid which the government can bestow on them, and all are oppressed with the apprehension that not a few of them must be abandoned with each successive year of this war. What, then, must be the result, and how soon must it occur, when the government, instead of fostering, still further cripples and destroys them? Already the government has a Bureau of the War Department superintending railroad transportation. Let the officers of that bureau be consulted as to the effect of the proposed measures. They are impartial, and they are informed on this subject. But let not a blind zeal for swelling the numbers of the army, or a prejudice against railroad companies (who were the first to sustain the government by offering to perform its transportation at half rates of toll, and to receive payment in government bonds and notes when they had no market value) precipitate the country and its armies into irretrievable disaster.

We are authorized to announce DAVID LEWIS as a candidate for Constable, District No. 1, at the election on Monday 18th. Jan 16-2t*

We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the Council Board, for the ensuing year, for Western Ward. Election on Monday, 18th January.
Jan 15-3t*

The Mayoralty.—We are authorized and requested to announce Col. W. H. HARRISON as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty at the election on Monday next, the 18th inst. Jan 14-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Mr. WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in District No. 1 for the city of Raleigh. MANY VOTERS.
Jan 12 5t*

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 11-1w

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM F. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward
MANY VOTERS.
Jan 11-3t*

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on Monday the 18th inst. Jan 11-7t*

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
MANY VOTERS.
Dec 23-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH five or six boys at my house. A single man well recommended as to character and scholarship is desired. For such an one I will pay $150 per month. Address me at Wilmington. I am anxious to have the school to commence early in January.
Jan 15-3t* DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.
Jan 9-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH ONE boy Child. Child six years old, woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office. Jan 12-4t

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER,
W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.
Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLlin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.

Board per month,.....$150.
Children and servants,..... 75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14-2w* Administrator.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Work: No. 60, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned, if they are returned before the close of the war.
Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT, CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 23d inst., as there will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers.
Jan 15-3t* T. B. & J. H. B.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day,	$2 00	One week,	$5 00
Two days,	3 50	Two weeks,	9 00
Three days,	5 00	Three weeks,	12 50
Four days,	6 50	One month,	15 00
Five days,	8 00	Two months,	27 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by mail, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert R Gaither, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thos as Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon A A Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—E B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Bargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Carton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-tf18J Surgeon General.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its qualities. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf WARSAW, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires; and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office; and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Habeas Corpus.

If it be treason to contend for the glorious privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, then are we a traitor, and sooner than surrender it we would abandon everything else. We fully agree with the Columbia Daily *South Carolinian*, which paper says:

"The Legislature of Alabama recently passed an act which makes the denial of a writ of *habeas corpus* an act of felony, the penalty attached being not less than a fine of one thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment.

We should like to see this act adopted by every State in the Confederacy. The right of *habeas corpus* is one of the most sacred in the possession of the people, and ought to be guarded with the utmost jealousy. As some of our national legislators seem disposed to tamper with it, it is time that the States should come to its rescue.

In England, any attempt to palter with this principle would shake that stable monarchy to its centre. Can it be possible that we, who are fighting the battle of constitutional liberty, should prize our freedom less than our English cousins?

Dark as is the situation of the country, it is surely not yet necessary to convert the Government into a despotism in order to retrieve its fortunes. And that such would be the effect of any suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act, there cannot be the slightest doubt. With our persons at the absolute disposal of military authority, we should have as little to fight for as the meanest Russian serf. Let it not be said of us that we threw off one tyranny only to build up another at home."

We have already requested our readers to "mark the indications." We said then, and we say now that we most sincerely think that an attempt will be made to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. We say that the movements for which the Raleigh *Standard* and *Progress* are responsible, look to the consummation. We say further that we have reason to believe that Governor Vance knows that they look to it.

Few men who want to split a log will try to enter their wedge butt end foremost. The persons who aim to split our Confederacy asunder, do not, of course, say so; but take our word for it, they mean it. We repeat that it is the duty of our people to watch them closely and punish them promptly.—*Wil. Journal.*

All of which, as far as it relates to us, we pronounce *false*. Our devotion to the cause of the Confederacy has been quite as sincre and as constant as that of the *Journal*, and while we have sacrificed everything in the way of property to follow the fortunes of the new government, the war has not yet cost that establishment a single dollar. We desire above all things the freedom of the South, and will make all sacrifices possible to accomplish that object, and whoever says that we have tried, by word or deed, to induce the people of North Carolina to leave the Confederacy, gives utterance to a wanton, wicked, malicious falsehood. The people of North Carolina are not to be led by one, two or a dozen newspapers, and such a charge is an insult to their intelligence and patriotism.

We learn from a perfectly reliable source that Gen. Hoke's brigade is coming to this State to arrest deserters. Had the people at home have done their duty in providing for the families of soldiers and in returning deserters and stragglers to duty, there would have been but few deserters for anybody to catch. We hope the brigade will confine itself to its duties in arresting deserters and not oppress and annoy citizens. We have heard much complaint of the oppression and cruelty of forces who have been on this deserter-catching duty in the Western counties. It is the duty of all good citizens to assist the troops in arresting deserters, and it is also the duty of the soldiers to respect the rights, feelings and property of the citizens.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A. M. Gorman, Esq., offers the *Spirit of the Age* newspaper for sale. The *Age* is an old established paper, has a large circulation, and will no doubt yield a handsome income to any one who is qualified to keep up the interest of the paper. Mr. Gorman takes leave of his readers in a handsome valedictory, but says that arrangements have been made to continue the publicotion until sale is made.

Street rumor says Mr. Gorman is about to take charge of another publication in this city, but of this we know nothing. We wish him success and prosperity in whatever field of labor he may chose to engage.

Eighteen Yankee prisoners escaped from Castle Thunder on Friday night.

We admire Gen. John H. Morgan very much. He is the Marion of this war and no mistake, and his name will occupy an enviable place in the history of the struggle. When we read his note to the Richmond Committee, requesting that his entry into that city might be private and without display, we exclaimed, "Bully for John—he is a man of sense." But he arrived at Richmond in due time, and for ten days the toadies of the metropolis have done nothing but lionize John, and we really think the thing has gone far enough. The tune for upon worship, if ever, will be after the crush of arms is over, the victory won and our independence achieved—not now, while the country is despondent and gloomy over recent reverses and the possibility of starvation.

Gen. Morgan, the great Partizan, is reported as being as innocent as a child, and such we doubt not he is, and hence all this toadying must be repulsive to him. First, on a cold, snowy day the Mayor had to show him off to the gaping multitude of exempts on Capitol Square; then came presentations in the halls of Congress and the Virginia Legislature; then balls, then dinners, "hops," &c., and last but not least, *Jim Cook*, a very worthy slave—boss of the muddler at one of the restaurants—(Jim makes an excellent julip, as we can testify,) sends to the General, greeting:

We copy the *Examiner's* notice of the "testimonial" of *Jim*:

"JIM COOK MAKES HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Yesterday, Jim Cook the renowned mixer of fluids and caterer, dispatched the following note to Gen. Morgan, at his headquarters at the Ballard House:

"OAK HALL, RICHMOND, Jan. 14.

Jim Cook, of the 'Oak Hall,' begs to tender his most profound respects and to make his lowest bow to the distinguished General Morgan. He has heard of his exploits nearly every day since the commencement of this most unjustifiable war, and begs leave to say that he shall pray for even more success for him in the future than has crowned his efforts in the past.

As a slave, he bids Gen. Morgan God speed in his good and righteous work. As an evidence of his feelings, he asks his acceptance of the small token accompanying this note."

The "small token" consisted of dishes of viands, rare as exotics in a desert, and liquors of unsurpassed brands, forming, altogether, a feast sufficient for the General and his staff."

Gen. Morgan expects to mature his business at Richmond in a few days and join his command now organizing at Decatur, Ga. We trust that he may be soon on the war path again and that he will pay his respects to those who now hold some of his comrades in close confinement, at a distant day—employment much more congenial to him and more beneficial to the Confederacy than to be used by the Mayor and other lionizers of Richmond to satisfy the unwashed gapers of that city.

Every day developes some new dodge of the substitute conscripts to avid the demands of the recent act of Congress. We are aware of instances where application, fortified by political influence, (at least signed by political names) have been made to the Secretary of War for special secret exemptions; one of these, we learn, was presented yesterday, by a notorious speculator in Richmond, on the plea of *physical disability*. What right has the Secretary of War to decide such pleas, in derogation of the boards and authorities appointed by Congress to determine, in an open and public manner, the truth and justice of the petition. If the Secretary can give secret letters patent to protect men from conscription, then he has a power beyond the control of Congress, and any further legislation on these subjects may as well be discontinued.—*Examiner.*

The Secretary is but mortal and will hardly refuse to take care of his friends, or of those who are urged by his friends; and let Congress pass Phelan's anti-habeas corpus bill and "secret letters patent" will be awarded to cover the cases of all the time-serving slaves of the minions of power everywhere, and men who dare give expression to their honest convictions will be hunted down and forced into the camps. Of course any "notorious speculator" will keep out if he has made money enough, for he can *buy out* as the Jews have done. The gold paid to officials for passes to leave the country, to avoid conscription, has had much to do with the advance in the precious metals and the depreciation of the currency of the country. More than one Judas has received his "piece of silver."

AN APPEAL FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Surgeon in charge of Fair Grounds Hospital, for garden seeds to raise vegetables for the soldiers. A fine vegetable garden was raised at Camp Holmes last year, and the vegetables, besides saving meat, contributed no doubt much to the health of the soldiers. There should be a vegetable garden connected with every hospital and camp of instruction, when possible, and we trust that those who have seeds will furnish them cheerfully. Any seeds left at the *Progress* office for the Fair Grounds Hospital or Camp Holmes will be promptly forwarded.

We have nothing additional relative to movements in Eastern North Carolina. We hear of constant depredations committed by Yankee and negro soldiers in the Albemarle region, and the loyal people of that fertile section are despondent and almost without hope. We trust it will not be long before some protection can be afforded them. Their trials and sufferings have been great, and if it be in the power of the government to give them protection it should not be withheld.

EDUCATIONAL.—We call attention to the advertisement of Professors Royall and Simmons, who propose to open school for young ladies at Wake Forrest on the 4th February.

The polls will be opened at the Court House at 10 o'clock this morning for the election of a Mayor and Commissioners to serve for the next twelve months.

THE RIGHT WAY TO FEEL.—When Crawford, of Penitentiary notoriety, commanded the Federal renegade East Tennesse troops stationed at Rogersville, he went to John Young's and mounted eight of his young negroes. Forming them in front of the house, he called Young out and informed him that he must take off his hat and cheer for Lincoln. Five minutes were allowed him to decide between death and a compliance with the order. Mrs. Fotd, Mr. Young's daughter, came out and said to her father, "Don't do it, father. Let them shoot. I had rather see you dead than know that you had cheerd for Lincoln." Mr. Young quietly requested his daughter to feel no uneasines about him, to retire to the house, for he would not cheer for Lincoln, or do anything that would dishonor his family. "Pluck will win," thought the dastards, and Mr. Young neither cheered for Lincoln nor was killed. Mr. Young is a man of the right stamp. —*Knoxville Register.*

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1864.

His Excellency Z. B. Vance:

SIR:—In connection with the matter inquired of by your letter of the 23d Dec. last, I have deemed it proper at the instance of the chief officers of certain State corporations, to give my opinion upon the tax intended to be levied on them by the Confederate Congress. I shall select the Banking and Railroad corporations.

A careful perusal of the Revenue act shows that some of the subjects are taxed once only, some twice and some three times. Thus farmers are taxed once only and that tax is a tenth of their products. The land, labor and producing animals are not taxed.—Bankers are taxed 1st $500 for the license, and 2d their profits are taxed as income. Dealers are taxed 1st for the license, 2d upon the gross amount of sales, and 3d upon their income. The subjects of taxation are carefully separated. There are certain subjects called "registered" subjects, because the person cannot follow the business without the payment of a tax for license which is registered. Railroad and Banking corporations are not included among them, see secs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and paragraph to sec. 6. By sec. 8 it is provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be assessed and ascertained, on the first of January next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the income and profits derived by each person, joint stock company and corporation from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever, except salaries, during the calendar year preceding the first day of January next, and the said income and profits shall be ascertained, assessed and taxed in the manner hereinafter prescribed."

By paragraph 6, under section 8, wherein it is provided how certain incomes shall be ascertained, and what portion paid as tax, it is declared "all joint stock companies and corporations shall reserve one tenth of the annual earnings set apart for dividend and reserved fund, to be paid to the collector of the Confederate tax, and the dividend then paid to the Stockholders shall not be estimated as a part of his income," &c. * * * "Provided the incomes and profits upon which the above tax is to be imposed, shall not be deemed to include the products of land which are taxed in kind, &c. * * * And, provided further, that in case the annual earnings of said joint stock companies and corporations, set apart as aforesaid, shall give a profit of more than 10 and less than 20 per centum on their capital stock paid in, one eighth of said sum so set apart, shall be paid as a tax to the collector as aforesaid, and in case said sum so set apart shall give a profit of more than 20 per cent. on their capital stock paid in, one-sixth thereof shall be reserved and paid as aforesaid."

The above is the only place in the law where the tax on such corporations is directly spoken of.

Now, unless they are included in section 1 of the act, there is no other part of it which taxes them.

As to section 1, it lays 1st a tax on provisions not needed for families during the residue of the year; and 2d "on all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, held or owned by any person, copartnership or corporation on the first of July next, and *not employed in a business the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act.*"

The clear meaning of the enactment is, that moneys, whatever constituted of, having the character of *currency*, being on the 1st of July, 1863, either in actual possession of the owner, or placed with another for safe keeping, and also, all credits on which the interest had not been paid, which said currency and credits, held or owned by any person, co-partnership or corporation, if *not* employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of the act, should be taxed one per cent.

That the law intended in this section to put individuals and corporations on the same footing in regard to the tax on currency and credits is obvious; and that it did not intend to tax either if employed in a business, the income of which is taxed, is equally clear. Thus a credit, (bond or note,) on which the interest had not been paid, was taxed on its entire value of principal and interest one per cent., and is not the subject of any other tax under the act. If the interest had been paid the principal is not taxed at all; but under section 8, the interest is taxed as income at a rate according to the entire income, varying from 5 to 15 per cent. Lending was the business in which the interest was derived. The capital on which a Bank does its business, and from which it derives its income, is composed of its money, currency and credits; much of it on one day is made up of cash, and on the next of credits. Thus are they employed by the banks; this is the course of its business. It is to be remembered that the tax intended to be imposed, is a tax on the owner of the currency, whether it be in his custody or in that of another person. The depository is not taxed because the depositer is, for it was never designed to charge a man with a double tax, because he might seek a place of safety for his money.

Now, if it be admitted that a *credit* of $100 existing on the 1st of July, and employed in a business yielding taxed income, is not taxed, (and this is clear,) why should be $100 in *cash*, received on the 1st of July in the course of the same business, the income of which is taxed? As for instance, on that day A pays the money due on his note in bank, which B immediately borrows. This *credit* was employed in a taxable income business, and in the like manner was the *cash*. So of a manufacturing corporation, which sold cloth of the value of $1,000 on first of June, got the money on 1st of July, and purchased raw material with it on the 2d. Likewise of a Railroad Company, constantly receiving freights, &c., and constantly disbursing in repairs, paying salaries, &c.

In conclusion, I quote a paragraph from the synopsis of the decisions made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the tax laws, headed "Credits."

"CREDITS.—Sec. 1st, taking credits, is to be construed in connection with Sec. 8, taxing incomes.—The scheme of the law is to lay an alternative tax of one per cent. on capital, or 5, 10 or 15 per cent. on incomes. It is not designed to tax capital and again the interest; and this is the idea conveyed by the law when speaking of credits "upon which the interest has not been paid." *All* interest received during the year 1863 is subject to income tax, and no capital tax, is, therefore, designed to be laid upon the credits producing that interest. The rule thus furnished, it follows that the one per cent. tax is not laid on credits upon which the interest has been paid and due to 1st July; but when the interest has *not* been paid, the tax falls upon the capital."

"Value of credits" is construed to mean the principal and interest, if not paid, of all solvent credits, and the estimated value of credits that the holder will swear are not worth the principal and interest. Credits employed in a business the income of which is taxed under the act are exempt from the capital tax of 1 per cent. To be entitled to exemption, the credits must form part of and be exclusively used in carrying on the business, and the money derived from them must also be so exclusively used when collected. In case of Confederate and State bonds and stocks, where the interest is payable at stated periods, and has been paid up to the last stated period when it fell due, and the 1st of July intervenes before the next stated period arrives, the credit is not taxed as capital, but the *whole* interest during the year must be returned as income on 1st January next. Credits include all unliquidated demands, such as open ac-

counts due and unpaid, which are to be taxed according to their true value on July 1st, 1863."

I am, with great respect,

SION H. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

From the Examiner.]

ABSENTEEISM IN THE ARMY—A CURIOUS DISCLOSURE.

The public for a long time have found it difficult to account for one of the most extraordinary phenomena, and, we may say, the strangest contradiction, in the war: the extraordinary amount of absenteeism in the Confederate army. But the subject was enlightened yesterday in Congress, by the introduction of certain correspondence, which is the most monstrous curiosity we have yet seen of inefficiency in the Richmond departments. It appears from this correspondence that all the legislation of Congress on the subject has been absolutely thrown away, and that the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Confederate army, whose duty it was to put this legislation in effect, has the astounding hardihood to come before Congress with the declaration that he knows nothing about the matter, and has taken no steps in the matter. We annex the material portions of the correspondence:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Richmond, January 7, 1864.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: Your communication of this date, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting to be informed if any steps have been taken by commanding officers to enforce the provisions of an act to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave, approved the 16th of April, 1863, and asking information as to whether or not the officers of the department have been governed in their payments by the requirement of General Order, No. 108, last series, has been received.

I have to state, in reply, that the act refered to makes it the duty of commanding officers of companies to state, upon the muster and pay rolls of their companies, the length of time any such officers or soldiers have been absent therefrom; requires officers to certify, on their pay accounts, whether they have, or have not, been absent without leave within the time for which they claim pay; and company commanders to make the additional certificate that they have noted upon the muster rolls the period of absence of the officers and men under their commands.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the officers of this department have complied with the provisions of said order. If in any instance, there has been a failure to observe its requirements, it has been without my sanction or knowledge.

Your obedient servant,
A. R. LAWSON,
Quartermaster-General."

"ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

SIR: [Recites the preceding letter.]

* * * * * * * *

What additional measures may have been adopted by 'commanding officers' to secure the observance of this law, I regret not to have the means of stating.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Hon. James A. Seddon, &c."

The public may not understand the real cause of absenteeism in the army, and may lay their censure for this vice at the door of the official who does not deserve it. It will be useless for Congress to legislate for the interests of the army if executive officers are too lazy, too indifferent, or too much troubled with a sense of their beefy importance to put the laws in execution or to record their results. What is the use of an Adjutant and Inspector-General in the army, if he has to "regret" that he is ignorant whether laws against desertion have been put into practical effect in the field? in fact, knows nothing of the most vital concern of the army! We have, in this correspondence, a striking example of the way Confederate affairs are managed—an instance of official ignorance and listlessness that the whole world, some day, will laugh at.

HEADQUARTERS 41ST REG. N. C. T.,
Near Greenville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: I suppose you have heard before this of the recent operations of the enemy's cavalry in this section of the State, but for the benefit of your readers I will detail to you in as brief a manner as possible the result of a midnight skirmish that recently occurred near this place.

Wednesday night, the 30th ult., the enemy's cavalry, about four hundred in number, advanced from Washington in the direction of this place, evidently with the intention of surprising and capturing the troops stationed here. But the pickets warned us of their approach in time to frustrate their plans. We were ordered to saddle up in quick time, and in a few moments everything was in readiness. We left camp about midnight to meet and if possible to punish the Yankees for their insolence. Our force consisted of four companies from the 41st N. C. Reg't, also one piece of artillery from Starr's N. C. Battery—in all about one hundred effective men. We had advanced about eight miles in the direction of Washington before we came up with the enemy. They heard us approaching and immediately formed in line of battle, and before we were aware of our situation it had become critical indeed. The enemy forced the advance guard (which was not more than 200 or 300 yards in front) back upon our main column, and caused some disorder in our ranks. Nevertheless, a simultaneous order was given by the opposing commanders to draw sabres and charge. The night was very dark and cloudy, and the charge so thoroughly mixed our ranks with the enemy's that no one could tell friend from foe; and in less time than it takes me to relate it, confusion and disorder reigned supreme. Pistols fired and sabres clashed until the ranks of the opposing forces were so mixed that no one could tell who to cut or shoot. At last the order was given to fall back. The movement was executed well, and it is generally believed by all if the men had been led into the fight as well as they got out of it, the result would have been different. But we do not wish to criticise too closely the conduct of our officers, for their bravery is unquestionable. But some of them are deficient, or at least they did not exercise that strategem or skill that ought to always characterize the operations of commanders when so many valuable lives are entrusted to their command. But officers and men acted very brave in the affair, and our main cause of defeat must be attributed to our inferiority in numbers.

The loss of the enemy was six killed, the number of their wounded could not be ascertained. We lost one piece of artillery, and two men both mortally wounded. Lieut. Camp fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading the charge against the ranks of the enemy. Many tears have been shed over the untimely fate of the youthful but untomunate hero.

Everything quiet.

Yours in haste,
PERSE.

LEAP YEAR.—We invite the attention of "our girls" to the following extract from an old volume printed in 1606, entitled Courtship, Love and Matrimony: "Albeit, it is now become a part of the Common Law in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth, of making love unto men, which they may do either by words or by looks, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of Clergy who doth refuse to accept the offers of a lady, or who doth in anywise treat her proposal with slight or contempt."

IS THE PRESS FREE IN THE NORTH?—Yes. Lincoln attempted to suppress free press and free speech soon after the war commenced, and made some arrests and stopped a few papers, but the pressure of the populace against such tyranny was so great that he had to abandon such a course. Many of the democratic presses of the North denounce Lincoln's infamous propositions to the South in unmeasured terms.

Here is what the Chicago *Times*, the organ of the Conservatives of the Northwest, says of the proclamation of Lincoln offering pardon to the "rebels," and as to how the "rebels" ought to receive it:

Perhaps the South will consent to these terms. If she does, the degradation they offer will not be half as severe as should be inflicted upon a people who could accept that degredation. If she does, she is not fit to be in the Union upon any terms of equality with other States, or to exercise any political privileges of any name or nature. If she does, her people should be compelled to change situation with the slaves, and governed only by the overseer's lash. No true American could propose such degradation to fellow-citizens, and the fact that they have been made is proof that their author is either insane with fanaticism, or a traitor who glories in his country's shame. If the Confederales are not dogs, they will free, arm and marshal their slaves for conflict by offering still greater bribes than are offered them by abolitionists, before they will think of submission to the President's terms.

THE CONSCRIPTION—A PROPOSITION TO RELIEVE PRODUCERS.—We find the following in the Examiner of Saturday:

Wa copy below, on account of its great interest, a bill introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives by Mr. Smith, of North Carolina. It was referred to a committee:

"*A Bill to be entitled An Act amendatory to the Act entitled An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes, approved January* 5, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the provisions of the above recited Act shall not apply to producers who, on and previous to the 1st day of January, 1864, were engaged, either by their own manual labor, or superintending the labor of others, in raising food for the subsistence of man.

In a brief explanation of the purpose of the bill, Mr. Smith indicated a new and striking argument with reference to the emergencies of the war, that the fact that the Government had been forced to the necessity of impressment, in addition to the tithings involved the serious admission that one-tenth of the available supplies of the country at this time was not sufficient for the subsistence of the army.

We learn there is a prospect in Congress of undertaking some further legislation on the matter of the substitute conscripts; but there is danger of its being prejudiced by too much activity in the lobby.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.

GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CROUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

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GARDEN SEED WANTED.

INTENDING TO HAVE A FINE GARDEN FOR THE benefit of the sick and convalescing soldiers under my care, I would be greatly obliged for contributions of garden seeds, particularly onion buttons. Those who are not able or disposed to give will be paid a liberal price. Please send by mail or express at my expense.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in Charge Gen'l Hospital No 7,
Jan 18-3t Raleigh, N. C.

JUST PUBLISHED

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN language, (144 pp., 18-mo.,) may be had at all Book stores.

Price $3. One-third off to the trade.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.,
Jan 18-6t Richmond, Va.

FOR RENT,

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY. THE HOUSE has five rooms and there is a large garden attached. For particulars apply to R. FERRELL at the Lunatic Asylum. Jan 18-3t*

FOR SALE.

A FEW SMALL STERLING BILLS.
Jan 18-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Bank of Lexington,
LEXINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 11th Jan., 1864.

Jan 16 1w C. F. LOWE, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

8 N. C. STATE BONDS, ISSUED TO COMPLETE Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., best Bonds out, short to old sixes; also a few N. C. Treasury Notes, $1 and $2 issues, and some 8 per cent. Bonds.

Jan 16-6t* W. H. JONES.